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(Telephone No. 60.) Hongkong, 10th July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

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FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

DOSE:—One pill after each liquid Motion.

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For relieving pain in all cases of Spasms, Colic, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:—Sprinkle some on hot Flannel or Spongio Pilule soaked in boiling water and apply over the seat of pain.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED, THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.

It would manifestly be unfair to hold Governor des Vaux responsible for the shortcomings of his predecessors in office.

His Excellency has had no sincere since his arrival in Hongkong; his time has been so fully occupied with public business that it is scarcely to be wondered at if various important matters have escaped his attention—that is assuming they have been brought under his notice. On more than one occasion we have referred in these columns to the deplorable state of what are known as the Ordinances of Hongkong, and we believe we are justified in saying that the members of the legal profession are unanimous that the existing state of affairs in that respect is anything but a credit to the colony. Our local code is such an uncertain element that even trained barristers are chary of defining the actual condition of the existing law as affecting many important points. Now this is not as it should be, nor is it what the community has a right to expect.

About seven years ago a Commission was appointed to revise the Ordinances and to place them in something like an intelligible form, composed of Chief Justice Sir George Phillimore, Mr. Justice Russell, Dr. Stewart (Colonial Secretary), Mr. E. L. O'Malley (Attorney General), Mr. E. J. ACKROYD (Registrar of the Supreme Court), Mr. A. B. JOHNSON (Crown Solicitor), and Mr. E. MACKENZIE, barrister-at-law, the

last named gentleman acting as Secretary, for which appointment he received remuneration at the rate of \$150 per month. If we remember rightly Mr. ALFRED LISTER, (Postmaster-General) and Messrs. A. G. WISE and JNO. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., were afterwards added to the list of law reformers. The question has often been asked as to what this Law Revision Committee has ever done to justify its existence; we ask what the Committee is doing now. So far as we can discover, these excellent gentlemen have practically done nothing, and curiously enough, of the entire personnel of the original Committee, Dr. STEWART is the only one now in the colony. We are not aware that substitutes were ever appointed to replace the absent officials, excepting in the case of the paid Secretary. We remember Mr. O'MALLEY complained some considerable time ago—after the departure of Mr. MACKENZIE in 1887 if we mistake not—that the onerous duties attached to his position of Attorney General occupied so much of his time that he could not properly attend to the business of the Law Revision Committee, and in consequence of this complaint—the honorable Mr. O'MALLEY's private practice had nothing to do with it, of course—Mr. A. J. LEACH was appointed Secretary at a monthly salary of \$150, and in addition had a clerk provided. Things would then appear to have gone on as before, that is to say nothing was done, although we doubt not that the salaries were drawn with scrupulous regularity. When we say that nothing was done, we use the term advisedly; this Commission has been in existence for seven years, engaged in a work which might have been efficiently carried out inside six months, and up to the present day the rate-payers, who provided the money that has been wasted with such lavish profusion, have not received the slightest benefit and are even unaware whether or not the gigantic sham is still in existence.

Mr. LEACH's peculiar relations with the Law Revision Committee would appear to require investigation. This gentleman, after Sir GEORGE PHILLIMORE left the colony, acted as Puisne Judge for over eighteen months, and since last February he has been Acting Attorney General. Has Mr. LEACH during that time been receiving the emoluments (\$150 monthly and the services of a clerk) of the position of Secretary to the moribund Law Revision Committee? If he has, we trust His Excellency the Governor will regard it as his bounden duty to order the whole of the money so paid to be refunded to the Treasury. Mr. LEACH, by virtue of his position as Puisne Judge and Attorney General respectively, has been an official member of the Commission for the past two years, so that his holding the office of paid Secretary at the same time is one of those curious things which nobody can understand. Again, if Mr. O'MALLEY could not devote his attention to the revision of the Ordinances owing to the pressure of his work as Attorney General, how does his deputy manage to rub along so satisfactorily, and also attend to a considerable amount of private practice? If a Secretary to the Commission was an absolute necessity in Mr. O'MALLEY's time, how can Mr. LEACH conscientiously perform the duties of both offices now? Either this secretaryship is a sinecure, or it is not. If it is a sinecure it ought to be abolished at once and the money paid away as salary refunded; if it is not, and if the Commission is still in existence, then let a secretary be appointed who has time to properly attend to duties which ought to be of an onerous as well as of an important character.

But quite apart from this instance of official legerdemain, we contend that the time has arrived when some account of what has actually been accomplished by the Law Revision Committee should be laid before the public. How much money has it cost, and what is there to show for the expenditure? It would appear that the salary for the Secretary alone has amounted to the large sum of \$12,600. What has the community got, what is it likely to get, for this lavish and wholly unnecessary outlay? Perhaps Mr. JNO. J. FRANCIS, Q.C., whose membership of the Commission saddles him with a certain amount of public responsibility in this matter, a responsibility which his position as leader of the local Bar considerably intensifies, will throw some light on the subject!

TELEGRAMS.

MR. BLAINE RESIGNS.

LONDON, July 16th.

The New York Herald announces that Mr. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State for the United States Government, has resigned.

BOULANGER'S TRIAL.

The trial of General Boulanger has been decided upon.

THE FRENCH NAVAL BILL.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for raising 61,000,000 francs for ships and defences, and the session has closed.

CRETE.

Affairs in Crete are said to be serious.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. ADAMSON, BELL & CO., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steam ship *Port Fairy* left Vancouver for Japan, &c., on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

ANOTHER thief was caught in the Hongkong Hotel annex yesterday. The object of his cupidity was a brass hinge. He got three hours in the stocks and five weeks' jail, instead.

THE entertainment to be given by the "Wanderers," assisted by several amateurs, is to take place this evening. The comparative coolness of the weather will, we hope, enable a good number to attend.

SAYS THE *Alta California*:—"Dr. Loring has departed for Portland, United States Minister. The Doctor is a lucky person. He was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, because he knew nothing about farming, and now gets a foreign mission because he knows nothing about diplomacy."

THE movement for the tunnelling of the Simplon, which is to be the subject of a conference between France, Italy, and Switzerland, will be looked upon with much displeasure in Germany. A tunnelled Simplon would mean the revival of the French railway carrying trade, and the renewal of profitable commercial relations between Italy and France.

LAST night a young woman attempted to leave her worldly cares, including her husband, by water, and jumped into the Harbour near the Canton Wharf. A *Lukone*, stimulated by the prospect of getting an immortalising Bellini medal, jumped after her and got her out. She was taken before Mr. Pollock this morning, and after a labored admonition was told to go home.

THE steel torpedo-ship *Vulcan* was launched at Portsmouth on June 13th. She is the largest vessel the Government ever built, and is intended to accompany a fleet and carry a large quantity of torpedoes. She will form a floating workshop, and be supplied with hydraulic cranes, which the torpedo-boats can be hoisted out of water. The *Vulcan* is 6620 tons burden and of 12,000 horse-power.

A SMALL gang of that worst type of thieves—the street-robbers—were disposed of by Mr. Pollock this morning. On the night of the 11th inst. Mr. Mitchell, chief engineer of the *Benloger*, caught some coolies rifling a box amidships, and with assistance secured four of them. It turned out that they had robbed a gardener who was returning from Singapore of \$112, some jewelry, and his clothes. Three of them were remitted to jail for five months.

A POST in the Panel court, which always raises a smile when mentioned, is that called the "Devil's Advocate"—the prelate who, at canonicals, raises objections to the many virtues and good actions of the saint, for the sake of discussion. The new Devil's Advocate is Mr. Prashani, Canon of S. Lorenzo in Damaso. He searches out all the weak points in a saintly life and brings them before the Congregation of Rites at a canonical.

THE Prussian police authorities have taken a step which is worthy of imitation all over the world. An order has been issued providing for the punishment by fine or imprisonment of any one who shall carry a cane or an umbrella in such a manner as to be a menace to others. This is meant to do away with the habit practiced by so many of carrying canes and umbrellas tucked under the arm with the ferrule projected. It is such an annoyance that it is almost certain to strike the face of any one walking behind.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play (weather permitting) at the Sanitarium, to-morrow, at 5.30 p.m., the same programme that was arranged for Wednesday, namely:—

Grand March "Hercules" Schuler.
"The Queen" Haydn.
Symphonie "Militaire" Haydn.
Scene & Air "L'Amant de S. Pierre" Coucou.
Selection "The Jubilee" GRAMER.
"God save the Queen."

THE Russian military authorities are reported to be considering a plan for converting the Berdan rifle into one of a smaller calibre and longer range. The authorities believe that when this change has been made the new weapon will surpass all the rifles now in use in Europe and America. A Russian chemist is also said to have invented a new smokeless powder superior in quality to that used in the German army. Russia does not propose to introduce the repeating rifle, believing that if she did she would injure her readiness for immediate war.

THE SOUND, between Denmark and Sweden, is to be crossed by a tunnel in the form of a submarine tube, which Mr. R. Lilljéqvist, a Swedish engineer, proposes to construct. Instead of boring through the chalk of the straits, as was intended by the French engineers, whose undertaking was talked about some time ago, Mr. Lilljéqvist proposes to construct piers, consisting of iron caissons filled with concrete, and about 50 ft. apart, at the bottom of the sea between the two shores, and on these piers to lay a tube consisting of two concentric iron cylinders, the inner cylinder being 3 ft. smaller in diameter than the outer one, the space between them being filled with concrete.

At the Police Court this morning Mr. Pollock delivered his decision in the case of the crimp who was dropped upon by a *Lukone*, disguised as a coolie, and who was charged with acting as an emigration agent without having a license. His Worship delivered the following extraordinary decision:—"I have considered the evidence in this case, and am of opinion that the defendant did not act as a passage broker with intent to defraud, as charged. It is not proved that he acted as a crimp, as charged in the matter. Therefore I find him committed to no offence under that section. I am also of opinion that he has committed no offence under section 33, for the same reason. However, although I acquit the defendant on these charges I am quite satisfied that he requires to be bound over to keep the peace. He is to be bound over in two sureties of \$100, or one of \$200, to be of good behaviour for twelve months—in default thereof imprisonment."

THE E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Tannadile*, Capt. Hugh Craig, which arrived here from Sydney on the morning of the 13th inst., accomplished the voyage in 17 days 17 hours. This, although a smart passage, is still considerably inferior to that made by the same company's steamer *Guilford* under the command of Capt. J. W. B. Drake, in July 1885. The *Guilford* left Sydney at 4 p.m. on July 1st and after calling at Moreton Bay, Townsville, Cooktown, and Thursday Island, and suffering a seven hours' detention at Moreton Bay owing to low tides, which further necessitated a night's anchorage at Cairns, outside Thursday Island, arrived in the Lyceum-moon Pass at 3 p.m. on the 13th, thus making the run in 16 days 4 hours—net steaming time, a trifle over 17 days. As the *Tannadile* does not appear from her report to have called at any of the North Australian ports, the record of the *Guilford* will remain unbroken. It is noteworthy that Mr. Lawrence, chief engineer of the *Tannadile*, held a similar position on board the *Guilford* during the trip detailed above.

AFTER about three years' consideration the Gap Rock light has at length been ordered. At least so report says. So mote it be.

THE foxes have again commenced to leave their holes. There has been more air on the shore-market to-day than since the grand finale of the Rope "corner" case.

THE Steam Launch Company has made some new arrangements to suit the convenience of the public, particulars of which will be found in an advertisement in another column.

THE *Sydney Bulletin* tells us that the latest fad in Auckland is a "boom" in graveyards. It is being worked by a Mr. J. Aileen Connell, who is better known as "the Tactician." Connell wants to form a cemetery company near the town, and advertises his scheme on racing-sweep lines, with this slight difference that there are no blanks. With brutal frankness he states his 16 x 10 lots "with beautiful and cheerful outlook" combined with "an easily accessible road," and "an exceedingly sparse population in the neighbourhood." In one of his characteristic letters to the local press, he delivers himself of the opinion that "it will become exceedingly popular." Connell is a Scotchman, who would have made his fortune had he been located in Hongkong during the past six months.

THE Chinese Amusements Syndicate, Limited, are now offering the balance of their shares to the public, the applications for which will close on Saturday next. This enterprise was registered some little time ago, with a capital of \$20,000 in 400 shares of \$50 each, and 300 of these were taken up by the gentlemen primarily interested. The special objects of the Syndicate are to introduce into the colony all the requisites of an English fair at home, and amongst other things, to erect a Switchback Railway, a steam roundabout, shooting galleries, etc., etc. It is believed the Chinese will avail themselves largely of this, to them, novel pastime, and at the same time the European community should not be above indulging itself—*dulce est desipere loco*. Much time has been lost in negotiations with the Government for a suitable piece of ground, but H. E. the Syndicate the ground at Bowington occupied by Chiarini's and other circuses, at a nominal rent for six months, and this ground is now being fenced in. The Syndicate hope to open the place within a few weeks, properly lighted up with Chinese lanterns. The scene should be very picturesque. We understand that the refreshment contract will also be put up to tender, and this in itself should prove a large source of profit. When the Government expires the Syndicate will probably sell their place to people in general. In our opinion the shareholders will either make very large returns on the venture or the thing will be "frost." It remains to be seen, however, how the Chinese will take to it.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Acting Chief Justice Fielding Clarke.)

The July Sessions were opened this morning. There were three cases for trial, the indictments in two others having been thrown out by the Acting Attorney-General. The following jurors were empanelled:—Messrs. W. T. Hatherley, W. C. Murray, J. A. Fredericks, T. D. Powell, G. A. von Wille, C. H. Grace, and W. Boffey.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR THEFT. Ng Ayau was charged with stealing a pair of shoes and a jacket from a house in Graham Street. The Acting Attorney-General prosecuted. The prisoner was caught as he was leaving the prosecutor's house. There were many previous convictions against him. His lordship sentenced him to five years' imprisonment.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE. Lo Fat and Yau Chun were indicted for robbery with violence. They met a man on the Praya on the 27th ult. and cleaned him out. They were sentenced to two years' hard labor.

A boy who was charged with trying to steal five dollars from a man in the street by knocking them out of his hand, was discharged.

The Sessions then adjourned.

SURVEY OF THE CHINA COAST.

The following letter on the above subject explains itself:—

H.M.S. *Imperieuse*, at Yokohama, 5th July, 1889.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 1st March last, addressed to Commodore Church, on the subject of the survey of the coast of China, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty inform me, and I have the honor to request you will communicate the same to the Chamber, in arranging the distribution of Her Majesty's surveying ships, the requirements in connection with the survey of the Chinese coast are fully considered, but that their lordships are unable to undertake to keep a vessel permanently on the coast, to the neglect of other Imperial interests.

I have, etc.,

NOVELL SALMON, Vice-Admiral.

F. Henderson, Esq., Secretary, The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

"LIFE ON A BLUE-NOSE BARQUE."

Our recent account of how sailors are treated on some sailing ships, notably the Nova-Scotta "wind-jammers," has prompted a resident here to send us a rather voluminous "log" of a six months' passage he made in a Yarmouth barque called the *Morning Light* some two years ago. We give it "under all the reserves." The writer says:—

After staying in New York till my funds ran short, I applied to a shipping-master to get me a berth as carpenter on some large ship going on a long voyage. "The ship you want is laying in the North river, ready to sail," was the ready answer, "and if you will come with me you can sign the articles now; the wages are \$30 per month." I demurred to such a haste as that, for although I wanted a ship I did not like to blind myself before seeing what kind of a craft I was going in. Although I could see that he did not like it, I told him that I should go on board to have a look, and I made a flying visit to the ship. I found that it was the *Morning Light*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and although I had heard many queer stories about ships from there I fell in love with her large and roomy carpenter's shop, and decided to go. Hurry, I went with the shipping-master to the English Consul's, where I signed the articles, and as I had no idea that I was in a sharper's hands I did not take the trouble to read them; especially as I was hurried all the time to catch the tow-boat. I put my effects on board of the tow-boat, and after waiting three hours for the Captain he finally came, and we started for the *Morning Light*. Everything halting-keeper, over the rail the fore-cabin commenced to carry their chests into the fore-cabin in order to be able to change their clothes

before going to work. They had not been at this for more than five minutes when the two mates came forward, asking sarcastically if they would be so "kind and condescending as to come out and do some work. I could hear them say respectfully that they would as soon as they got some clothes on. The next thing I knew was an uproar like an earthquake going on in the fore-cabin, which was next to my shop. I knew that it was useless for me to go there, and therefore kept to myself, but after some time I had occasion to go forward, and found the men at work coiling down mooring-lines and stowing away fenders, the two mates standing over them, one with a belying pipe, the other with a capstan-bar. Half the beer were only partly dressed; the clothes had been torn off some, and others had broken noses, or black eyes. Everyone was more or less covered with blood, some bleeding quite freely, and one was lying on the fore-hatch, stunned, with an ugly wound above the left ear, and smeared with blood from head to foot. The fore-cabin doors had been locked, so that the men could not get in after work was over, and they had to stand around the deck, shivering in the cold. The second mate explained to me that the men might be able to call a boat alongside during the night and run away if they got their clothes. Finally a second tow-boat, which we were waiting for, came, and we started down the river, but the locks were not taken of the fore-cabin doors, and two o'clock next morning, when we were well clear of Sandy Hook. The next morning the Captain called the men at and made a kind of speech, to the effect that the ship always had a hard name, and he would take care that she should live! He was a young man about 25 years old and had been married about two weeks when he brought his wife on board. Three days out, the second mate knocked down and kicked a man named Foster for complaining of a pain of being ill-used by him. Mrs. Ladd after a while got the Captain to stop him, for, as he did in a "Do it again" sort of way, but when some of the men who were at the tea came to see what the row was about, both mates commenced to beat and kick one, named John Harris, for daring to come and look on. A few days later the Captain jumped off the cabin roof on to the back of a man who was pulling on a brace alongside, and got a piece of wood out of the chart-room, which he broke across his back. During the same month the second mate seized Foster by the throat, choking, shaking, and beating him for some time. As the men went forward to wash the blood off the mate followed him and started a fight. A man named Andrews, who happened to go forward at the time, was treated in the same manner for daring to look on while Foster was getting his "chastisement," as the mate termed it. A few weeks later the Captain beat a sailor named Harris at the wheel till he bled, keeping a knife in his hand ready for use in case he resisted. Again, the mate beat a man severely for not steering well enough, knocking him down and kicking his back and arms. The Captain and second mate kept beating and kicking George Lennox for at least a quarter of an hour, till his face was a mass of raw flesh and his body black and blue. The alleged offence was that he had disrespectfully answered the Captain; but as the man could not speak English, and often did not know the meaning of words he used, I failed to see the justice of the punishment. In October the mate beat a sailor called Nicolas about the head and face with his fist, and when he went for abelaying-pin the mate's mate, who was on the same stage, scraping, had to hold him back from jumping overboard. This man kept into a corner of horrors, tearing the clothes from the upper part of his body, and cutting and slashing his breast in all directions till he was a horrible sight to look at.

A fortnight afterwards the mate beat a man named Yeth for absolutely nothing. He said it was "to keep his hand in." On the 1st November the Captain roared old Foster at the wheel, with the sparker sheet, for not steering well enough, although the man was sick. Towards the end of the voyage the second mate, being a large, powerful man, lifted little Frenchy (Jean Nicolas) by the throat out of the fore-cabin, across the deck, and threw him against the rail with such force that he fell insensible. After he came to his senses he crawled on all fours to the main hatch and was carried from there to his bunk. This account does not include kicks and cuffs given daily for not pulling hard enough on ropes, and other offences equally trifling. Out of twelve men there were only three who had not been kicked or knocked about; and all had been called filthy names quite impartially, although we had carefully abstained from giving cause for any of this brutality in the hope that the authorities in Shanghai would see us righted. After securing my discharge in Shanghai, on the private condition that the Captain should only pay three weeks' board for me, I gave the item you see under the different dates to the Consul. The Captain no sooner found this out than he came to me and offered to give me the rest of my wages and pay my passage to Hongkong. As I had escaped with a whole skin and only six months' blackguarding, I accepted the offer. I found when we settled up that I had shipped in New York for \$24 a month, and not \$30, as the shipping master said. However, the Captain was pleased to pay me the latter rate, and after giving me a first-class ticket to Hongkong he was so anxious for my welfare that he was not satisfied till he saw me on board the steamer the same night.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 16th July, 1889.

The Viceroy has scored another financial success by having managed to raise the wind to the extent of £10,000 by the sale of the well known Examination Hall, inside the city. A new Examination Hall is to be built just about Shamien, to the westward, on a vacant site of ground acquired by the Government at a nominal price, and to bring it within the law "a curtain" of the city wall proper at the S.W. corner is to be built so as to "enclose the space." Shades of eminent scholars of a mighty past, how do you view such a radical change? Will the gods of knowledge favour this new educational centre as of old? Here comes in the rob, or at least it may come in.

A few days hence Mr. Krietschmar will blow up a passage in the famous barrier at the entrance to the Back reach, and we shall thus at length have another access open to the port. The water on the West River has already fallen eleven feet.

The Viceroy is doing his utmost to facilitate the opening of the Kwangsi coal, silver, and lead mines under native auspices, and while he confines himself to this programme things must continue much as at present.

It is hardly necessary to say that the French national festival was kept up by Consul and Madame Imbault-Huist with more than usual grace and hospitality. The affair ended with a grand display of fire-works erected on scaffolding on the French Concession, which attracted the attention of the populace for miles round.

"Brick manufacturers" as well as weaving mills are now talked of in connection with the Copper "Cash Mint." The Viceroy appears determined to make the Mint locally an industrial centre for foreign manufactures, and it is to be hoped he will succeed, although looking upon these conceptions from every possible point of view, it

is impossible to satisfy oneself that any one of them can prove successful.

Four steel gunboats are to be fixed up at Whampoa after being first constructed in pieces and put together in England, and the popular Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. is to be asked to tender. Altogether the Viceroy, in marching ahead with the times and as a financier has earned a reputation at Peking second only to that of Mr. W. E. Gladstone in England, for during his term of office of less than five years he has raised the revenue of the province some twenty per cent. That the end justifies the means is clearly Chang Chih-tung's motto, and the Peking Government not approval, although they know licensed gambling is the principal adjunct of this state of things.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

RANGOON, July 1st.

The *Rangoon Times* says that Mr. Colquhoun, Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines, has been suspended by the Government of India. Mr. Browning, from Pokokku, relieves him.

BOMBAY, July 1st.

As a means of extending the sphere of usefulness of the Imperial Institute, a scheme has been devised for the establishment of schools in modern languages, in connection with the University and King's College, in London.

The Admiralty have telegraphed instructions to the commanders at the Cape and Indian Stations that diplomacy only will be used in regard to the difficulties at Delagoa Bay.

BERGAMO, July 2nd.

The King of Serbia was formally anointed today at the Monastery of Zitcha. The Russian Minister was the only foreign representative present at the ceremony.

LONDON, July 3rd.

With reference to the French semi-official communiqué regarding the desire of the French Government to resume negotiations for the conversion of Egyptian Preference Stock, England will only reopen negotiations if France consents to treat the questions of conversion and evacuation separately.

All fears regarding the fate of Doctor Mac-Inerney (who was reported to have been murdered by the Clan-na-gael) have been dispelled, as he has turned up alive and well.

A VISIT TO THE JELEBU MINES.

A correspondent of the *Strait Times*, who has been spending a fortnight in the Native States of the Malay Peninsula, gives the following account of a visit he recently paid to the Jelebu Mines. As a whole we are inclined to think that this gentleman's report, which so far as the tin deposits are concerned is practically based on mere hearsay, what Mr. Dunman told him, is scarcely likely to create a favorable impression as to the future of that mining enterprise.

The distance from Seremban to Jelebu is twenty-three miles over a pretty difficult road, although good enough for its chief purpose—bullock-cart traffic. I found the easiest way of covering it, having regard to the fact that I wanted the Sunday in Seremban, was to start after dinner on Sunday night and sleep at Pantel police station, seven miles on the way, and then to do the remaining sixteen miles early on Monday morning. So on Sunday night, about ten o'clock, with a kind of rough bullock-cart and two porters, I got away, and had a night's rest in the police station, and arrived in Kuala Klawang in Jelebu in ample time to breakfast with Mr. Dunman, the manager of the Jelebu Mining Co. Mr. Dunman's chief characteristic is energy. There are no mid-day siestas with him, and having weakly admitted that I was a pretty fair walker, and was willing to undergo a little fatigue to see his operations, he carried me off, without any regard to the habits of the Native States, and walked me round from noon till dinner time. I consider that that day was the hardest of all my fortnight; but it was interesting.

The chief seat of the Jelebu Company's present operations is in a valley beginning about three miles from the town, and from which branch other valleys known to be rich in tin. Up the course of the valley, for about six miles, Mr. Dunman has made a bridle-track, which in time may be replaced by a State road—indeed should be replaced by that as soon as possible. In the valley the Company has a few mines in going order which, I am told, yield a very good profit; but chiefly the manager's energy is devoted to opening new mines there. According to Mr. Dunman, the whole valley is rich in tin, and it is only a question of getting the selected spots cleared of jungle and of building kongkies houses (two operations which must be carried out by Malay labour), and after that the mining will go on. Coolies and towkays he says he can get, and that he will ultimately have a thousand men at work in the valley

of another to be divided between many persons, has been divided according to the theoretical plan, for he has no experience of any divisions of this sort, and he has had extended experience of divisions in which various deductions in the shape of queues were the prominent features. In like manner it is very hard to make an arrangement by which one Chinese shall have charge of the food provision of others, in which, if close enquiry is made, it does not appear that those who receive the food suppose that the one who provides it is retaining a certain proportion for his own use. The dissatisfaction in such cases may possibly be wholly suppressed, but there is no reason to think that the suspicion is absent because it does not manifest itself upon the surface. Indeed it is only a foreigner who would raise the question, and for the Chinese expect this state of things, and are sure to see their reason out of friction in machinery, and with equal reason. If any matter is to be accomplished which requires consultation and adjustment, it does not do in China, as it might in any western land, to send a mere message to be delivered at the home of the person concerned, to the effect that such and such terms could be arranged. The principal must go himself, and he must see the principal on the other side. If the latter should not be at home, the visit must be repeated until he is found, for otherwise no one would be sure that the matter had not been given to him, and he would not be sure that it was his transmission through other media. Accustomed as the Chinese are to being entrusted with all varieties of errands for their friends, as mentioned in the chapter on the employment of intermediaries, there are some errands, especially those concerning foreigners, which they do not wish to undertake. A Chinese teacher, in the writer's employ had been asked to find a servant whose services were no longer required, and mention to him that fact. He returned soon afterwards with a dejected air, and that it had been given to him in a temporary forgetfulness of the Chinese nature. The inevitable enquiry of the person receiving the announcement would be, "why does this man bring me this word?" and no amount of explanation would ever have convinced the servant, his friends, his heirs, administrators or assigns, that that particular teacher was not in some way instrumental in upsetting the "rice bowl" of that servant.

Frequent references have been made to the social solidarity of the Chinese. In some kind of cases, the whole family, or clan, all seem to have their fingers in the particular pie belonging to some individual of the family. But into such affairs a person with a different surname is, if he be a wise person, careful not to intrude any of his fingers, lest they be burned. It is indeed a proverb that it is hard to give advice to one whose surname is different from one's own. What does this fellow mean by mixing himself up in my affairs? He must have an object, and it is taken for granted that the object is not a good one. If this is true of those who are life-long neighbours and friends, how much more is it true of those who are outsiders, and who have no special relations to the persons addressed! The character meaning "outside" has already been elsewhere remarked, as has in China a scope and a significance which can only be comprehended by degrees. The same kind of objection which is made to a foreigner, because he comes from an "outside" country, is made to a villager because he comes from an "outside" village. This is true with much greater emphasis if the outsider comes from no one knows where, and wants no one knows what. "Who knows what this fellow has in his hand?" is an inevitable enquiry of the prudent Chinese, in regard to a fresh arrival. If a traveller happens to get astray and arrives at a village after dark, particularly if the hour is late, he will often find that no one will even come out of his house to give a simple direction. Under these circumstances the writer once wandered around for several hours, unable to get one of the many Chinese who were offered a reward for acting as a guide, even to listen to the proposal. It is not every form of civilisation which emphasises the duty of entertaining strangers. And even in lands where the theory is recognised, there will be many who will sympathise with the sturdy yeoman of Yorkshire, who observes to his comrade, "I say, Bill, who is that chap yonder?" "Don't know him." "Well then leave 'art a brick at him." Many of the proverbs of Solomon in regard to caution toward strangers gain a new meaning after actual contact with Orientals, but the Chinese have carried their caution to a point which it would be hard to surpass. If a man has become insane and has strayed away from home, and his friends scour the country-side, hoping to hear something of him, they know very well that the chances of finding traces of him are slight. If he has been at a particular place, but has disappeared, the natural enquiry of his pursuers would be, "what did you do with him?" This might lead to trouble, so the safest way, and the one sure to be adopted if the enquirer is a stranger, is to assume total ignorance of the whole affair. In the case supposed, the enquiry is by a stranger, but the same thing will not seldom happen, as we have learned by experience, when a Chinese stranger tries to find a man who is well known. In a case of this sort, a stranger whose appearance indicated him to be a native of an adjacent province, inquired his way to the village of a man of whom he was in quest. But on arriving there he was disappointed to find that the whole village was unanimous in the affirmation that no such man was known there, and that he had never even heard of him. This wholesale falsehood was not concocted by any deliberate provision, for which there was no opportunity, but was simultaneously adopted by a whole village, full of people, with the same unerring instinct which leads the prairie dog to dive into its hole when some unfamiliar object is sighted. In all instances of this kind, the slight variations of local dialect afford an infallible test of the general region from which one comes. It is hopeless for a man to claim to be a native of a district, the pronunciation of which differs by ever so little from his own, for his speech betrays him. Not only will a stranger find it hard to get a clue to the whereabouts of a man his possible business with whom excites instantaneous and general suspicion, but the same thing may be true, as we have also had repeated occasions to know, in regard to a whole village. Not long ago the writer sent several Chinese to look up certain other Chinese who had been for a long time in a Foreign Hospital under treatment. Very few of them could be found at all. In one case a man who ventured to hold conversation with the strangers, gave his surname only, which was that of a large clan, but positively refused to reveal his name, or style. In another instance, a village of the messengers were in search persistently retreated before them, like an *ignis fatuus*, and at last all traces of it disappeared, without its having been found at all. Yet once the strangers were probably within a mile or two of it, as in the case just referred to, the stranger who could not find the man for whom he was looking, proved to have been within ten rods of his dwelling at the time he was baffled. A conspicuous illustration of the instinctive recognition by the Chinese of the existence of their own mutual suspicion is found in the reluctance to be left alone in a room. If this should happen, a guest will not improbably exhibit a restless demeanor, and will perhaps stroll out into the passage, as much as to say, "do not suspect me; I did not take your thing as you see; I put them behind me." The same thing is sometimes observed when a self-respect-

ing Chinese calls upon a foreigner. Nothing is so certain to excite the most violent suspicion on the part of the Chinese, as the death of a person under circumstances which are in some respects peculiar. To this we may have occasion to refer in another connection. A typical example of this is the death of a married daughter. Although, as already mentioned, the parents are powerless to protect her while she lives, they are in some degree masters of the situation when she has died, if there is anything to which any suspicion can be made to attach itself. Her suicide is an occasion on which the girl's parents no longer adopt their proverbial position of holding down the head, but on the contrary hold their head erect, and virtually impose their own terms. The refusal to come to an understanding with the family of the girl under such circumstances would be punished by a long and vexatious lawsuit, the motive for which would be in the first instance revenge, but the main issue of which would eventually be the preservation of the "face" of the girl's family. There is an ancient saying in China, that when one is walking through an orchard where pears are grown, it is well not to adjust one's cap, and when passing through a melon patch, it is not the time to lace one's shoes. These age aphorisms represent a generalised truth. In Chinese social life it is strictly necessary to walk softly, and one cannot be too careful. This is the reason, as we have seen in referring to the "dread of giving offence," why the Chinese are so constitutionally reticent at times which seem to us so ill-chosen. They know, as we cannot, that the smallest spark may kindle a fire that shall sweep a thousand acres. In contemplating these multiplied phenomena, to which very imperfect justice has after all been done, we have often been reminded of an anecdote told, we believe, of Dr. Nott, once President of Union College in the State of New York. The old gentleman had had a flower garden laid out in shapes and hand-drawn terraces of brilliant blooms, all testifying not less to the taste of the owner than to the skill of the gardener. On the very evening after its completion, however, a number of swine had effected their entrance to the garden, where for the whole night they had disported themselves to their own delight. In the morning, when the President came out to feast his eyes upon the work of his hands and brain, he was greeted with a spectacle of ruin of the most depressing description. Surveying the wreck of the flower bed, and the brilliant parterre for some time in silence, he made at length this significant observation: "Well, you never can lay on dirt to suit a hog."—*N. C. Daily News.*

(To be continued.)

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—[Advt.]

Today's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"TANNADICE."

Captain Craig will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [899]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, VIA

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.

THE British Steamship

"PARTHIA."

3,127 Tons Register, Wallace, Commander, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via KOBE & YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 1st August, at NOON.

To be followed by the S.S. "PORT FAIRY" on the 15th August and S.S. "ABYSSINIA" on the 29th August.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all Trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To Vancouver and Victoria (Mex.) \$210.00 To all Common Ports in Canada 275.00 To London 325.00 To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st July.

All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and names will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

For Information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [133]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, "CAMERON VILLAS" Peak East. One spacious five-roomed House at Mount Ketter Peak, Gas laid on.

NEW HOUSES on "BELLILIOS TERRACE," Robinson Road, expected to be ready by 1st August.

Apply to BELLILIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [900]

Today's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, the 18th July, 1889.

Under Distinguished Patronage, THE WANDERERS.

Assisted by Signor CATTANEO and other talented Professional and Amateur Gentlemen, will give a Special

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.

For the benefit of the highly gifted vocalist and comedienne,

Mrs. AUSTIN POWER, whose remarkable compass of voice and cultivated style have won for her golden opinions from Press and Public in all parts of the world.

The *Weekly Times* says of her:—"She has a pure soprano voice of sympathetic quality and astonishing compass, and has the gift—so rare—of executing a really perfect shake."

The Programme will include Geo. M. Fox's delightful Anglo-Irish Comedy, "PRIDE OF KERRY."

(In which "the POWERS" will sustain their original characters, played by them over 500 times.)

Captain Vereker.....Mr. D. DURAND, Squire Patrick O'Connor.....Mr. AUSTIN POWER, Kate O'Hara (with songs).....Mrs. AUSTIN POWER. (The *Evening Mail* says:—"This is really a high class little comedy; rapidly written, well mounted, well dressed, well played, and without a touch of vulgarity.")

Doors Open at 8.30. Commence at 9. From Seats (Faints provided).....\$2 Second Seats.....1 Third Seats.....0.50

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half-price. Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S. Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [882]

FOR SHANGHAI. THE Steamship

"PEKING." Captain G. Heuermann, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M. instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [881]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA. THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR." Captain J. G. Offert, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1889. [897]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "ARRATOON APCAR" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th July, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 23rd instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [898]

WANTED. FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, a competent SUB-EDITOR and GENERAL ASSISTANT. Journalistic experience a *sine qua non*.

Also, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1889.

Intimations.

WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER and ASSISTANT. A European is required for BORNEO in the former capacity, and a Portuguese Office Assistant, with some knowledge of accounts, in the latter.

Apply with references by letter to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

The China Borneo Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th July, 1889. [860]

TO HEADS OF FIRMS. A STEADY, temperate, capable BOOK-KEEPER, now in the employ of a Lancashire firm, desires to come out to Hongkong as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, ASSISTANT, or in some similar capacity. Aged twenty-six. Knows his business thoroughly. For particulars as to his ability, &c., apply

to "BOOK-KEEPER," c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 25th June, 1889. [797]

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

THE future favorite resort of the community.

The future health resort of Hongkong.

Open air swimming bath.

Cool in Summer, warm in Winter.

Probable head quarters for Regattas.

No harbour dues.

Will be ready by next hot season.

See opinion of Dr. CANTLIE.

For full Prospectus and form of application for Shares apply to the Company's Offices or the Bankers, the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

OFFICE, 2, D'AGUIAR STREET, Hongkong, 16th July, 1889. [887]

Intimations.

THE CHINESE AMUSEMENTS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

DISPOSAL OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 270 Unallotted Shares of \$50 each are offered for public subscription upon the following conditions:—

The Company shall be at liberty to refuse any application.

All applications to be accompanied by a cheque equal in amount to \$2, for each Share applied for, the amount on allotment being \$23, per Share.

Applications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, Mr. J. A. BARRETTO, at No. 2, D'Aguiar Street, and sent in not later than the 20th instant.

Applications to be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Secretary, and when sent must be sealed and marked "Tender for Shares."

The Company has rented lots 496 and 497 from the Government for 6 months at \$27 per month, and the same are now being properly enclosed. They have also made arrangements by which they have to have the place open for the amusement of the public generally in a very short time.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

ARTHUR B. RODYK, Solicitor for the Syndicate. Hongkong, 16th July 1889. [888]

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

DISPOSAL OF UNALLOTTED SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that 144 unallotted shares of \$50 each in the above Company, numbered from 1857 to 2000, both numbers inclusive, are offered for public Tender upon the following condition:—

The Company shall not be bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

The above shares will not be entitled to participate in any Dividend that may be declared on the working year ended 30th June, 1889, but subsequent to declaration of such Dividend, will rank as ordinary shares in the Company, carrying the same Dividends.

All Tenders to be accompanied by a cheque equal in amount to \$10 for each share applied for.

Tenders to be addressed to the General Managers of the Company and sent into the Office of the Company not later than 4 o'clock on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, when they will be opened. Applications to be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the General Managers, and when sent in must be sealed and marked outside "Tender for Company's Shares."

If no allotment be made to any applicant, his deposit money will be returned to him in full, but without interest, and where the number of Shares allotted to any applicant is less than the number applied for by him, the surplus of Deposit Money will be credited in reduction of the balance payable on his allotment.

The general principle will be followed of allotment pro rata to highest Tenders.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [883]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty-sixth Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 4th August, at THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

And notice is hereby further given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the same Office, on the same day at 3.15 O'CLOCK P.M., when the following special resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Company may from time to time reduce its Capital.

2.—That the words "Four Thousand Shares" be eliminated from Article No. 20 of the present Articles of Association, and that in lieu thereof there be inserted the words "Eight Thousand Shares."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [877]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 5, Stanley Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., when the following Special Resolutions will be proposed, viz:—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$100,000 by the issue of 7,000 NEW SHARES of \$10 each, and that the Memorandum of Association be altered accordingly.

2.—That of the said 7,000 New Shares, 3,000 be offered to the Persons who, on the 14th day of August, 1889, shall be registered Shareholders of the Company, in the proportion of one New Share for each old Share held by them, and such offer shall be made by a notice specifying the number of New Shares which each of such registered Shareholders shall be entitled to take up, and limiting a time within which such offer is to be accepted, and such acceptance shall be made by letter addressed to the Secretary of the Company, and by the payment to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION of the sum of \$5 in respect of each new share applied for. The notice shall also state that if such offer be not accepted in manner aforesaid the same shall be deemed to be declined and all such shares (if any) as are declined, together with the remaining 4,000 shares, shall be offered to the Public (including shareholders) in such manner and at such times and on such conditions as the Board may determine.

3.—That Article No. VI, Subsection 1, of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by inserting therein in lieu of the figures "300,000" the figures "500,000" and in lieu of the figures "3,000" the figures "10,000."

By Order of the Board, E. W. MAITLAND, Secretary. Hongkong, 6th July, 1889. [847]

Intimations.

NOW READY.

"THE 'CORNER' IN ROPES."

A FULL REPORT in Pamphlet form of the sensational trial, POITS v. RUSTOM-JEE, together with the history of the "Corner," and other interesting particulars.

To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s; Mr. W. BREWERS; the HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE Co., Ltd.; and direct from the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

PRICE.....FIFTY CENTS. Hongkong, 16th July, 1889.

LOST.

A FOX TERRIER BITCH, answers to the name of "SPOT," anyone finding and returning the same to J. FRANCIS WEBBER, Stanley Street, will be rewarded if necessary. Hongkong, 16th January, 1889. [39]

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FOR the greater convenience of the public, arrangements are now completed for the Office of the Company to remain open until midnight, where Launches can be obtained upon application to the Comptroller who is in charge.

Launches always kept under Steam off Pedder's wharf, and are at the service of the public for proceeding to and from any Vessel in Harbour.

SCALES OF CHARGES.

Day Services. Night Services. Small Launches. Large Launches. Small Launches. Large Launches.

For First Hour.....\$3.....\$4.....\$4.....\$4 For Second Hour.....\$2.....\$3.....\$3.....\$3 For Every Subsequent Hour.....\$1.....\$2.....\$2.....\$2

For parties for Picnic, Shooting, Bathing, Private parties, towing Vessels and Cargo Boats, for excursions to Macao, Canton, or other places, may be arranged at the Company's Office, 1, Pedder's Street, Praya.

A. G. GORDON, Secretary. Hongkong, 17th July, 1889. [895]

VOLUNTEER MACHINE GUN CORPS.

THE organisation of this Corps by groups has been so far successful that sufficient men have been got together to man seven guns. As it is impossible for the Members of the Committee to personally canvass every member of the community, gentlemen who are desirous of joining the Corps but who have not yet been approached are earnestly requested to send in their names to the Undersigned without delay.

By Order, JNO. J. FRANCIS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 16th July, 1889. [892]

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the British Steamship "CARISBROOK" must be sent in to the Undersigned on or before SATURDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, or they will not be recognised.

MORRIS & RAY, Agents. Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [876]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DURING the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, files of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be kept at the Office of our correspondents, Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, and also at the Pavilion of the Republic of Guatemala in the Exhibition, which may be consulted at any time by visitors from the Far East.

Subscribers to this journal may have their letters, papers, etc., addressed to the care of Messrs. AMADEE PRINCE & Co., whose services will be placed at the disposal of all inquirers. Hongkong, 11th March, 1889. [318]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION.

500 YARDS. WILL take place next SATURDAY, the 20th July, at 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 16th July, 1889. [878]

NOTICE.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE at Mrs. BOHM'S, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Good accommodation for Families and single parties. Moderate charges.

F. BOHM. GENERAL Employment and Intelligence Office, Queen's Road East, No. 135. Information given of Situations offered and of suitable applicants for Situations.

WANTED A 10-20 roomed house in a central position. Offers to be sent to above Office. Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [352]

KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. C. L. ROUGH.....MANAGER. WINE and SPIRITS of the best quality. ENGLISH and AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, TENNIS.

